

CHAPTER LLXXVIII

KUMARA said:—0 Kityayana, I shall briefly expound the rules of Grammar which will enable infants to easily comprehend that subject and to understand the formation of words and their derivatives, Terms are either Sup (substantive) or Ting (verb). A Sup has seven cases. The forms of singular dual and plural inflexions of the subjective case are respectively called Su, Au, Jas. The subjective case-endings are added to the -subject of a sentence, to the object in the passive voice, and are used in the case of address, in Pratipadikam, and in cases where the subjective sense is implied even in the absence of any verb (Lingarthā\ A term, that expresses a complete sense even in the absence of a verb or any case-inflexion, is called a Prdtipadikam. ' Am," "Au," and "Shas" are respectively the singular, dual and plural inflexion-forms of the objective case (Dvitiya), That which is done by the subject of a sentence is called its object (Karma). Dvitiya case-endings are used in the objective case, and are added to terms in association with the terms "Antara" and " Antar6na." * Ta," " Bhyam," and " Bhis" are respectively the singular, dual and plural inflexion-forms of the Tritiya (accusative case). Tritiyi inflexions are used in Karanam (accusative.) The instrument or agency through which a subject performs an act is called its Karanam (*lit,*

instrument),
 and he who performs an act is called its Kartā
 (doer)*
 "Em/* " Bhyam/¹ and " Bhyas" are respectively
 the singular
 dual and plural inflexional forms of
 Sampraddnam {Dative
 case.) Dative case-endings are added to persons
 to which
 something is intended to be given, or to which
 something
 is owed, or to whom something appears likeable
 or delectable.
 f'Nangsi," "Bhyam" and "Bhyas" are
 respectively the
 HDgu&r, dual and plural inflexion-forms of
 Apfdanam